





she, "and yet I cannot bear to damp your present satisfaction. I have been told of an intended marriage, which, I fear much, will disappoint your fondest hopes. I trust, however, you have too much honest pride, to suffer your feelings to prey upon your happiness."

Edward started up, and pushed his chair against the wall with a violent rebound.

"I cannot bear it, mother—I believe it would drive me mad after all I have said to dream of to-night. I might, perhaps, live without her, but I could not live to see her married to another. Fool, credulous fool that I was to believe that dotard's prophecy."

He sat down again in the chair, which Clara had left, and throwing his arms across the table, bent his face over them, and remained silent.

"Alas! my son," cried Mrs. Stanley, "I feared it would be so. Mr. Moreton feels for you the tenderness of a father, but—"

Mr. Moreton, did you say?" cried Edward, starting up again, at the risk of upsetting chairs, tables, and lamps—"I believe I am out of my senses; and is it Fanny Moreton who is going to be married?"

The sudden change in his countenance, from despair to composure, quite electrified Mrs. Stanley. She could not comprehend such great and sudden self-control.

"Mr. Moreton tells me," she continued, "that Fanny is addressed by a gentleman of wealth and respectability, and one who is every way a desirable connection. He has learned from Fanny, that no engagement subsisted between you, but he seemed apprehensive that your affections were deeply interested, and wished me to soften the intelligence as much as possible."

Edward smiled. "Tell Mr. Moreton I thank him for his kind consideration, but no one can rejoice in Fanny's prosperity more than I do."

Mrs. Stanley was bewildered, for she had not dreamed of his present infatuation.

"I cannot understand how resignation can be acquired so soon, especially after such a burst of frenzy. I fear it is merely assumed to spare my feelings."

"I cannot feign, dear mother, though I may conceal. Dismiss all fears upon this subject, for were Fanny to live a thousand years in all her virgin loveliness—if nature permitted such a reign of youth and beauty—she would never be sought after as the bride of your son."

He kissed his mother and bade her a hasty "good night," anxious to avoid explanation on a subject which had already agitated him so much.

The next day, when he reflected on his extraordinary interview with the old lady of the stage-coach, and her incredible promises in his behalf, he became more than ever convinced of her mental hallucination. Yet there was too much method in her madness, if madness indeed existed, to allow him to slight the impression of her words. He was now independent, and hopes that before seemed presumptuous, now warmed every pulsation of his being.

"Shall I even now follow the sybil's counsel?" said he to himself, as he bent his steps at evening towards Mrs. Clifton's door, but the moment he entered her presence, Aunt Bridget, her promises, and the world itself, were forgotten. She met him with a smile, but there was a burning glow on her cheek, and a hurried glance of her eye, that indicated internal agitation. She attempted to converse on different topics, but her thoughts seemed to wander, and she at length became silent.

"I saw a friend of yours last night," said he, with much embarrassment, for he knew not whether his confession were unrevealed. "She is very singular, but extremely interesting in her eccentricities. Is she with you yet?"

"She is, and will be with us whenever you desire. Yet I would first speak with you, Mr. Stanley, and communicate an intelligence which I trust will not cost me the withdrawal of your friendship. You have known me rich, surrounded with all the appliances of wealth and fashion, and as much envied and admired. My fortune has been transferred into the hands of another, and you see me now, destitute of that tinsel glare, which threw a radiance around me, which was not my own. Flatterers may desert me, but friends—I trust, I may retain."

She extended her hand with an involuntary motion, and the glow forsook her cheek.

"Your fortune gone," exclaimed Edward, "and mine restored?"

The next moment he was kneeling at her feet. In no other attitude could he have expressed the depth of that passion he now dared to utter.

What he said he knew not—he only felt that he was breathing forth the hoarded and late hopeless love, of whose extent he had never before been fully conscious.

"Am I then loved for myself alone?" cried Mrs. Clifton; by one, too, from whom I have vainly waited this avowal, to justify my preference?"

She bowed her head upon the hands that Edward was clasping in his own, as if her soul shared the humility of his devotion. Who would have recognized the gay and brilliant heiress, who once revelled in the cold halls of fashion, in this tender and passionate woman?

"Oh!" exclaimed she, when the feelings of both became sufficiently calm for explanation, "were I still the child of affluence, I might vainly looked for the testimony of that love, which the vassal of pride was so long a rebel to, to truth and to nature. And now," added she, rising, "let me not, in the fullness of my heart's content, forget your old friend, who is waiting no doubt, with impatience to greet you. You will probably be surprised to learn that she is the lawful inheritor of my fortune, and that all I have been so profusely lavishing, was her just due."

She smiled at Edward's unutterable look of astonishment, and closed the door. He was left but a few moments to his own bewildered thoughts when the door again opened, and Aunt Bridget entered, in the same ancient cloak and hood, which seemed to be a part of herself.

"Wiseest and best of counsellors," said he, advancing to meet her, and leading her to a seat on the sofa—"to you I owe the blessing of this hour. It was surely a propitious star that shone upon me when I first seated myself beside you that memorable night. Had you not come to prove your claim to her wealth, the spell that bound me would not yet have been broken, and

a wall of separation might still have arisen between hearts that have met and blended, and will continue to mingle through eternity."

Aunt Bridget turned away her head, and seemed suddenly to have lost the gift of speech.

Somewhat alarmed at her unusual silence, especially as he felt her shaking and trembling under the folds of her cloak, he leaned over her and tried to untie her hood, so as to give her air. Fearing she would fall into a fit, as she continued to tremble more violently, he burst the ribbons asunder, for the knots seemed to tighten under his fingers, and the cloak, hood and mob cap fell off simultaneously—the large green spectacles too dropped from the eyes, which, laughing and brilliant, now flashed upon his own—and the arms which had been extended to support a far different personage, were folded in transport around the graceful form of Mrs. Clifton.

"Will you forgive me," cried she, when she raised those beaming eyes from his shoulder, "the only deception I have ever practised? Will you forgive me for continuing a disguise through love which commenced through eccentric motives?—Young and unprotected, I have sometimes found safety in this disguising garb. Like the Arabian monarch, I like occasionally the covering of a mask, that I may be able to read the deep mysteries of human nature. But my masquerade is over—I have now read all I ever wish to learn. Promise not to love me less because the doom of riches still clings to me, and I will pledge life and fame, that you shall find in Aunt Bridget, a faithful, true, and loving wife."

#### LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

Agreeable to previous notice, the Democratic members of the Legislature convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the evening of Wednesday, May 25th.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. McDonald of Limerick. Hon. Philip Eastman was chosen President, and Hon. Thomas C. Lane, Secretary.

Mr. Parry moved to reconsider the vote, whereby the Democratic members of the Legislature determined on a State Convention to be held at Bangor, on the 22d of June next, which motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Mr. Dunn of Poland, a committee consisting of Messrs. Dunn of Poland, of the House, Smith of Somerset, McDonald of Limerick, Smart of Troy, and Leavett of Washington, was raised to receive, sort, count, and declare the votes for a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Dunn from the Committee, reported the whole number of votes for candidate for Governor,

John Fairfield has 144  
Scattering, 138  
Total, 282

Which report was unanimously accepted.

On motion of Mr. Blake of the Senate, a committee consisting of Messrs. Blake, Cogswell of South Berwick, Frye of Lincoln, Dunn of Poland, and Bradbury of Calais, were appointed a committee to wait on the Hon. John Fairfield, and inform him of his nomination as candidate to be supported by the Democratic party, for the office of Governor.

Mr. Blake, from the committee, reported that they had waited upon the Hon. John Fairfield, and informed him of his nomination as candidate for the office of Governor, and that he was pleased to say that he thanked the convention for this renewed expression of their confidence, and that he accepted the nomination. This announcement was received with repeated cheers by the convention.

Mr. Porter of Lowell, submitted the following resolve:

Resolved, Unanimously, by the Democratic members of this Legislature, that we recommend to the people of this State, the Honorable John Fairfield, as candidate for Governor to be supported on the second Monday in September next.

The vote on this resolve was taken by rising, and it passed with but one dissenting vote.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a committee consisting of Messrs. Blake, Smart of the Senate, Osgood, Dana, Cony, Sherburne, and Smart of the House, be a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention, and report the same to-morrow evening.—Adjourned.

Saturday evening, May 25.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Meshach Humphrey was chosen Chairman, and John W. Dana, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. Blake from the committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Federal party, having a decided majority in both branches of the National Legislature, and a President of their own selection and choice, is responsible to the country for the acts of the administration. That under the mismanagement of that administration, its honest debts have been protested—its credit destroyed, and in consequence of the general want of confidence in its policy and measures, the business of the country is at a stand and enterprise paralyzed.

Resolved, That the promised reform of the administration is abuse—its economy, extravagance—its retrenchment, additional expenditure—its relief, increased duties and a national debt—its restoration of confidence and credit, the prostration of both by a partial and unequal bankrupt law—its separation of the purse and the sword, the surrender of the funds of the Nation into the hands of the Executive without legal restraint or control—and finally, its toleration of opinion is relentless proscription.

Resolved, That the reckless disregard of the interests of the people—the wanton waste of time and money—the violent and disgraceful wrangling, on the part of the majority in Congress, is without a parallel in Legislative annals, and deserves as it will receive, the severe reprobation of an insulted and indignant people. It may well be said, when we compare these fruits of federal ascendancy with the promises by which that ascendancy was obtained, that this is not "the entertainment to which we were invited."

Resolved, That the power to impose duties for protection only, is no where granted in the Constitution to the General Government, and is only inferred by those who would exercise it, from the power to regulate commerce; and that so broad a construction of the Constitution and the exercise of so important a power under it,

can never be tolerated by the democracy of Maine. But we hold that Congress, in raising a revenue for the support of the General Government economically administered, is bound so to regulate the tariff as will best protect, first, the laborer, and then the capital of the country, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as the necessities of the Government will admit.

Resolved, That no cause tends so much to rob labor of its reward, as an inflated or an unsound currency—that without a circulating medium, sound and uniform, protection is of no avail, but with it labor has little to fear from foreign competition—that the best and only sure protection that Legislation can afford to American labor, is a reform of the currency, such as would be effected by an increase of specie in circulation—an increase of the specie basis of our paper money and the adoption of a system for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, similar in principle to the Independent Treasury.

Resolved, That the public domain was acquired by the blood and treasure of the Union, and that its proceeds constitute an appropriate fund for the maintenance of our national defenses.—We need it in the army. We need it in the navy. We need it in the fortifications upon our maritime and inland frontier, and its diversion from these national purposes is uncalled for, unconstitutional and unjust—violating both the terms of cession and the objects of purchase—and jeopardizing alike the independence of the people and the sovereignty acquired by a venerated ancestry, should be more sacredly regarded by a grateful posterity.

Resolved, In the language of Roger Williams, two hundred years ago:—"That the sovereign and original foundation lies in the people, whom they must needs mean distinct from the government set up. And if so, then a people may erect and establish what form of government seems to them most meet for their civil condition. It is evident that such governments as are by them enacted and established, have no more power and for no longer time than the civil power, or people, consenting and agreeing, shall bestow them with. This is clear, not only in reason, but in experience of all commonwealths where the people are not deprived of their natural freedom by tyrants."

Resolved, In the language of the Constitution of our own State, that "all power is inherent in the people—all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit.—They have, therefore, an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government and to alter, reform or totally change the same, when their safety and happiness require it."

Resolved, That the people of Rhode Island in their struggle to obtain the political rights of which a defective form of government, has too long deprived them, have our warmest sympathies. And in the avowal of the principle, that government should be based upon equal rights and not upon property, they are entitled to the encouragement and aid of all those, who prize the principles of a Roger Williams or love a republican form of government.

Resolved, That federalism is true to its instinct, in opposing the progress of liberal principles, and the extension of political enfranchisement in our sister State of Rhode Island.

Resolved, That in again presenting to the people for their suffrages a candidate for Governor, the democratic party are cheered and encouraged by the recent unqualified expressions of public sentiment throughout the length and breadth of our land, in favor of democratic principles, and the men who have honestly and consistently adhered to them in the hour of darkness and of trial.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity, ability, and patriotism of the Hon. John Fairfield. And from the evidences of public opinion that have recently come to us from every quarter of the State, we feel impressed with the conviction that his re-nomination was alike called for by a regard to the public weal and the wishes of an enlightened democracy.

Resolved, That the first great duty of democracy is "eternal vigilance," and the second is like unto it, "adherence unto regular nominations."

The convention was then addressed by Messrs. Lane of the Senate, and Smart of the House and other gentlemen.

Messrs. Osgood of Portland, Bradbury of Calais, Blake of Bangor, Dana of Fryeburg, and Smith of Warren, were chosen a committee to prepare an address to the electors of this State.

The convention then adjourned.

#### DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT ST. DOMINGO.

By the brig William Neilson, Capt. Morris, which arrived at New York on Friday, from Port au Prince, dreadful accounts of a terrible earthquake in the Island of St. Domingo, have been received. "Le Patriote," of the 11th, gives the following particulars:

The principal destruction of life, of which we have account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated at Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the southwest to the northeast.

Two shocks were felt at Port au Prince, the first, which lasted the longest, continued about three minutes.

Le Patriote also says that there is hardly a house or wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the State House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On the Saturday night succeeding, and on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday following, successive shocks were felt.

A letter from St. Marc says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss of life is mentioned.

At Gonaves the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt, suffered from the earthquake.—

The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury, and the Arsenal were all destroyed.

The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared! and with it two-thirds of its inhabitants! The families that could escape are fled to Fosse, where they are without any asylum, clothing, or provisions.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier from the city arrived a few hours previous to the departure of Capt. Morris, says the Express, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which on Monday the ninth destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remainder of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also destroyed. Other parts of the Island had not been heard from when Capt. M. left, but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.

The Journal of Commerce, speaking of the earthquake in Haiti, says—

On comparing the accounts recently received from Haiti, of the shocks of an earthquake felt there, with the accounts of one in Louisiana, we find many marks characteristic of a connexion between the two. Both occurred on the same day (the 7th inst.) The latter took place at 3 o'clock, and lasted two or three seconds, giving cause during this short period, to that commotion which caused the waters of the lake at Catahoula to rise, during the space of two minutes, to more than six feet. Accounts of the former state that although shocks were experienced at intervals during the whole day (even as early as 5 o'clock in the morning,) yet that the principal one occurred at half-past five o'clock P. M. (two hours and a half later than the one in Louisiana,) and lasted at least two or three minutes, during which time its effects are awful. Though the difference of two hours and a half in time ought perhaps to prevent our inferring that these shocks were identical, yet there is reason to infer a connexion between the two. Meanwhile, we shall await the news of similar phenomena as having occurred at some other of the West India Islands, or in South America of the same date.

The following curious calculations respecting the cost of a yard of cotton cloth, are made in the Savannah Georgian:—

We seldom reflect how much real labor even the common articles of use require. For example, before we can get one yard of common cotton cloth, the seed must be sown, the land cultivated, the boll picked, the rough cotton ginned, the ginned cotton packed, that transported to the merchant, from the merchant it is slowed on ship board, then performs a voyage at sea, then is transferred to the manufactory, then spun, then woven, then repacked, reshipped, and sold in our markets. Each of these particular processes involves tedious and intricate labor, and could we follow out this labor into all its ramifications, we should find that a single yard of cotton, which can be bought for twelve cents, requires the labor of more than eight months, and the operation of almost an army of hands.

The apparently simple process of weaving by the hand-loom, is one of the most complicated pieces, not of manual labor merely, but of entirely bodily service; for, according to some curious but authentic calculations, it has been proved, that to weave a piece of cloth 40 inches wide, 1760 yards, or one mile long, for which the operative receives for his labor about \$7, his feet travel (with the treadles) through a space of nine hundred miles; and his hands in picking the shuttle, travel through a space of 2160 miles, i. e. the feet of the weaver, in weaving by the hand loom one yard of cotton, travel through the space of 900 yards, or over half a mile; and his hands through a space of 1467 yards, or about one mile and a quarter.

A Slave rescued.—A lady brought from New Orleans to New York a female slave. Some of the abolitionists sued out a writ of habeas corpus, on Saturday, before Judge Oakley, citing the lady to bring the slave before him on Monday, and she was brought there accordingly. After a partial hearing, the case was adjourned over to Tuesday, and a Mr. Morgan set out with the slave to conduct her back to her mistress. He had hardly left the City Hall, when they were surrounded by a large mob of white and colored abolitionists who succeeded in rescuing the slave, whom they conducted to a house in Church street. The police officers were soon in attendance, and searched the house but could not find the slave. A colored man named James Hudson was, however, arrested, who being identified by Mr. Morgan as one of the ring leaders in the rescue, and also as one who had assaulted him, he was committed to prison to answer. It is stated that nearly or quite a thousand persons of all colors were in the mob in Church street, at the time of the resistance of the officers and the assault on Mr. M.

THE PRESIDENT. The Boston Daily Advertiser contains a letter from Havana, dated May 10, giving an account of wreck fallen in with by the Spanish polacca Roldi, Capt. Roldos, on the 30th of July, 1841, while on the passage from Havana to Corunna. It was the wreck of a large vessel burnt to the water's edge, which the captain thinks was that of the steamship President, and that she was destroyed by fire. The head and stern were gone, at least the extreme parts of them, and he could not tell how long she originally was, but he paced the remaining part, and by stepping from one timber to another, to the best of his recollection it was about 120 feet.

Fire in New York.—A fire broke out in New York on Wednesday morning, 1st inst., at four o'clock, in the building occupied by the Harpers extensive Book Printers. Loss, \$100,000—insurance, \$15,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Maine Farmer in noticing the formation of an Agricultural Society in this County, says:—

"They have the elements in that County for a thriving Society, and can, if the farmers will only combine and unite their efforts, soon show the world that they can outstrip some of the older members of the community in the race of well doing. Few Counties in the State combine so many advantages for grazing and tillage as does this, and although it has hitherto been considered as a rough and mountainous spot, the hills sur-

round excellent pasturage and valleys first rate arable land,—and the rugged and hardy population will soon make it one of the first Agricultural and manufacturing Counties in Maine. We hope the meeting of the Society which is to be held in June will be fully attended by practical farmers, who will enter heart and hand in the good cause. Success to the plough and the spindle in Oxford, say we."

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 6, 1842.

Remains of Whigery.—The Baltimore Republican and Argus states that the celebrated banner used by the whigs during the "hard cider and con-skin campaign," was sold in the city of Cincinnati, a few evenings since, for 25 cents. The Republican adds:—

"This was one of the famous humbug banners, made to deceive the laboring classes of the community. The following is the inscription on it:—Portrait of General Harrison, underneath which are the words, 'Two dollars a day and roast beef'; on one side; and on the other a portrait of Mr. Van Buren, and underneath, 'Three cents a day and bean soup.' We hope the purchaser was a democrat, and that he will preserve the banner to be shown at the public meetings next campaign, as one of the evidences of whig promises; for be assured when the time arrives for electioneering, the whigs will deny all their promises, and disavow ever having deluded the people by resorting to the contemptible humbugger which characterized the late Presidential election."

HONOR THIEF CAUGHT.—A man calling himself William Wits, an Englishman, was committed to the Jail in this place last week, to await his trial at the next term of the District Court, for stealing a horse and about \$40 in money, the property of Mr. Eli Lougley, of Watford.

THIS IS BEING.—A Federal paper at Catskill calls John Tyler "the beautiful specimen of a long-eared animal which shall be nameless, who by accident occupies the presidential chair." "Tyler-too!"

In these days when great rascals walk off with pockets and purses heavily laden, with impunity, the following words from Swift apply with peculiar force:—

"Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let the wasps and hornets break through."

The British Whig Senate of the United States have confirmed the appointment of Maj. Gatton as Surveyor of Boston, in the place of Gen. McNeil—one of the bravest military officers of the last war—removed.

"FREE SUFFRAGE—a curse to any people," said the old Tories and Hartford Convention Federalists; and the whigs of the present day are following in their footsteps, in the course which they have taken in relation to Rhode Island. None but landholders and their eldest sons should be allowed to vote, say these friends of the working men!

WHAT A SHAMING.—The capital of all the banks which have failed and gone into liquidation, since 1841, is said to be \$70,000,000. Their circulation was about \$24,000,000. Upwards of \$3,000,000 was of banks in New York.

It is difficult to find a "whig" now-a-days, who took any part in the cider campaign, or had any thing to do with log cabins. "I didn't sanction that cider and log cabin farce"—"I never attended the meetings."

In New York, a few days since, as the celebrated wild beast performer, Herr Driebach, was performing at the Bowers Theatre with his animals, the Leopard and Tiger had a regular set to with Driebach was in the cage with them, which came near costing the latter his life. Driebach had succeeded in separating the combatants, one of which, the Leopard, he caused to leap upon his shoulders, when the Tiger made a spring upon him, and buried his teeth and claws into the unfortunate tamer's face and head, tearing off a portion of his scalp, lacerating his face in a most shocking manner and covering him with blood. The indomitable courage and address of the heroic German, however, was never more conspicuously displayed than upon this occasion; and he effectually did he subdue the enraged animals, even while in the most eminent peril, that some part of the audience were not aware of the extent of the accident.

The only whig victory since the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" has been their success in sustaining a Royal Charter in Rhode Island over a Republican Constitution!

It is said the Bunker Hill Monument has grown eight layers of stone this season, and presents an imposing appearance, being upwards of 180 feet in height.

#### BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners on the part of Massachusetts, viz:—Hon. Charles Allen, of Worcester, Hon. John Mills, of Hampden, and Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston.

Blunders.—Statements have been going the rounds of the press, founded on a letter which appeared in the Richmond, Va., Whig some weeks since, detailing some most wasteful expenditures made during the early part of the Florida war. The Washington Intelligence says that the statements were erroneous, and arose from misprints in the documents from which the Richmond Whig writer drew his information. It was stated that \$23 73 a bushel had been paid for lime, instead of that sum per hundred bushels; and 15 35 per bushel for charcoal, instead of that sum per hundred bushels. On referring to the documents, it seems those errors were committed in printing the report, and had remained for four years unobserved and uncontradicted.

Comparative Loss on Gold and Paper as a Circulation.—Mr. Page, a distinguished English writer, has, from the English and American mints, ascertained that there is a loss on gold coin by wear and tear of 416 per cent. in a century, which is less than 1120th per cent per annum; and so that out of every £100 coined in any particular year there would remain over £96 7s. 10d. in real value at the end of one hundred years. A comparison is next made of the expense of a paper currency, which is 2 112 per cent., as stated by Mr. Norman, (of the Bank of England) is found to be fifty-three times greater than the loss by wear on a gold currency. If the expense of a paper currency be 2 112 per cent. per annum, this, on a sum of £20,000,000, will amount in one hundred years to £20,000,000; while the loss by wear on a gold currency of £20,000,000, during the same period, is only £222,000. The difference is, therefore, £19,778,000.

The Legislature adjourned Monday morning, 30th ult. at seven o'clock. No business excepting passing the pay Rolls—the usual vote of thanks to the officers, and the reference of some business to the next Legislature, was done.

Among the imports at New York last week, were twenty English pleasure carriages. Probably some of the Home Legion manifesting their friendship for American mechanics.

Mormonism.—The Nauvoo Legion, it is said, comprises two thousand well disciplined and fully armed soldiers. Gov. Carlin was to review them on the 7th of May. "Je Smith" commands this formidable body.

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June 3, 1842



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## DEMOCRAT.

23 G, 1842.

Baltimore Republican rated banner used by the and soon-skin campaign," adds: "a few evening since,

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capital of all the banks liquidation, since 1831, r circulation was about 000,000 was of banks in

"now-a-days, who took or had any thing to do action that either and log d the meetings."

e, as the celebrated wild e, was performing at the e, the Leopard and Ti- ebschach was in the cage osting the latter his life. harassing the combatants, caused to leap upon his a spring upon him, and the unfortunate tamer's of his scalp, lacerat- manner and covering he courage and address e, was never more con- in this occasion; and an engaged animals, even l, that some part of the extent of the accident.

the election of "Tippe- their success in sustain- their order after a Republican

ment has grown eight presents an imposing ap- pect in height.

MISSIONERS. been appointed Con- sachusetts, viz:—Hon. n. John Mills, of Hamp-

been going the rounds of which appeared in the e since, detailing some e due to the early part of the season. Intelligence says ous, and arose from mis- the Richmond Whig e was stated that \$23 73 instead of that sum per bushel for charcoal, in- was disagreed. On referring to the records were committed in ained for four years un-

in the Senate—on Friday, 27th ult. several memorials were presented in regard to the Tariff. The bill from the House to extend the collection dis- trict of Wisconsin, Maine, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The debate on the Apportionment Bill was resumed. Mr. Eaton moved to insert \$2,000 as the ratio. Can- siderable debate ensued on this proposition, when the question was taken and rejected—yeas 10, nays 36.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Sevier, to fill the blank with 77,000, rejected—yeas 12, nays 34.

The amendment proposed by Mr. White—76,000—was disagreed.

The proposition of Mr. Dagby—75,000—was rejected by a vote of 10 to 30.

The proposition of Mr. Fulton—74,301—was rejected—yeas 22, nays 23.

22,354 was proposed, and decided in the negative. The amendment of Mr. Barrow, fixing the ratio at 71, 257, was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 21.

Mr. Walker moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and the motion prevailed. He then proposed 71, 343 as the ratio.

Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

In the House—Mr. Marshall of Maine presented the petition of M. A. Ladd, and fifty-eight others, citizens of the town of Winslow, Maine, for the establishment of a mail route from Belfast to Augusta.

## TO THE AGRICULTURALISTS OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned, Trustees of the Agricultural Society of Oxford County, respectfully ad- dresses you on the subject of the formation of that Society, to congratulate you on the result, and to solicit your aid in effecting the great object it has in view, by your vol- untary and hearty co-operation. We have placed great hope on this; and we have confidence to believe, that, as to a large portion of our brother farmers, we shall not be disappointed. Self-interest only, it would seem, would be sufficient to secure this co-operation; and in this instance, that self-interest would be not only just- ifiable but praiseworthy—a rational motive—a bounden duty. But it is not to this motive exclusively that we address ourselves. The honor of our County is in no small degree dependent on our instituting the enterprise, and on its success; and we do believe that from such suc- cess there will flow out to the community much of moral improvement, and social enjoyment, as well as pecuni- ary advantage.

We are almost alone among our sister Counties in the formation of this institution. The evidence of their utility may be conspicuously seen in the results of their measures. Kennebec took the lead in effective opera- tion, and she stands foremost in the fruits of her doings. Somerset, close in her wake, is reaping the rewards of her enterprise. Cumberland, old and honorable in all things else, long suffered her sisters to distance her in this, but is now waking up to the subject and aspiring to the standing she ought long since to have dignified. Other counties are feeling the spirit of emulation, and manifesting it by corresponding action. Shall we then, who, from the hills of Oxford, can look down on all the State around and view our peaceful streams winding through our rich valleys, shall we not indulge the reason- able ambition that our standard of agriculture should take an attitude honorable to our elevated location?—

Let it not be said that our hills are barren, when we can make them bear; that our soil is hard, when the plough will soften it. It is no doubt true, that in some respects, we have fewer advantages than some other parts of the State; but in other respects we have greater. Who would barter off his high hill pasture for a sandy plain? Who exchange his rich intervals for a clay cold heath?

That there are peculiarities in every County, favor- able and unfavorable, in their natural condition, cannot be denied. We must admit it, and we claim it to be a principle affecting our condition. It seems, to the un- derigned, that our first great object is to learn what are these relative peculiarities; to discover what are those productions of the earth, among the necessities of life, for which our soil is best suited; and then to make our- selves acquainted with what is the most successful method of cultivating those productions.

The Trustees believe, to effect these great objects, as- sociated minds and concentrated action are necessary. We therefore appeal to you for the contribution of such assistance, as we cannot but believe it will be your pleas- ure to give: your names—your advice—your expe- rience—your labor—your good will, and a very little of your money. We expect these confidently; shall we be disappointed? The Society voted, at its meeting on the 18th ult., to hold a Fair, with a Cattle Show, Plough- ing match, &c., on the first anniversary, Oct. 1842, at such place as the Directors may designate. To make such an exhibition respectable in appearance, and con- ductive to the great cause, we must have the aid of our united farming community. To leave our enterprise to the support of the few, who have gone forward to institute it, we will not believe to be the result to which you will come, when considering our invitation.

Such a conclusion, you must well know, would be a death blow to the cause; fixing on Oxford the disgrace of a destitution of that public spirit that would enable her to sustain an institution which she most needs for the promotion of her greatest temporal good.

We will indulge no fears of this; but rather view in pleasing anticipation our list of members increasing by the names of our substantial Farmers and Mechanics, our Treasury filling, our measures becoming effective by their wisdom and their aid; so that at the contemplated Fair, we shall have secured a legal claim on the bounty of the State which will enable the Trustees to offer such premiums on all branches of industry contemplated in the enterprise, (including specimens of the skill and ingenuity of our wives and daughters) as will render the first Agricultural Exhibition and Ploughing Match in Oxford honorable to the County, beneficial to her citi- zens, and a promise of great advantage to come.

A meeting of the Society will be held at Lincoln Hall, in Paris, on the 15th inst. where we hope to meet you in welcome greeting.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, JESSE MORSE, } TRUSTEES.  
E. F. BEAL,

June 3, 1842.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate—on Friday, 27th ult. several memorials were presented in regard to the Tariff. The bill from the House to extend the collection dis- trict of Wisconsin, Maine, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The debate on the Apportionment Bill was resumed. Mr. Eaton moved to insert \$2,000 as the ratio. Can- siderable debate ensued on this proposition, when the question was taken and rejected—yeas 10, nays 36.

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In the House—Mr. Marshall of Maine presented the petition of M. A. Ladd, and fifty-eight others, citizens of the town of Winslow, Maine, for the establishment of a mail route from Belfast to Augusta.

Business of much public interest occupied the day. In the Senate—on Monday, 30th ult. Mr. Bacon pre- sented a memorial for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act. He stated that he intended, some morning, to offer a joint resolution to repeal that act.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. Mr. Young moved to reconsider the vote, rejecting the ratio of 74,301. Mr. Woodbury said this ratio would leave five fractions in New England a- lone, each exceeding or nearly equal to half the ratio. The motion to reconsider was lost—yeas 30, nays 26.

Mr. Barrow renewed his motion to fill the blank with 71,357. After some debate, Mr. Barrow modified his motion so as to fill the blank with 70,000.

Mr. Crittenden advocated the adoption of a lower ratio and offered some arguments in favor of a full repre- sentation of the people in the House.

Mr. Preston strenuously opposed Mr. C's views.

In the House—Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution to step down on the Army Bill to-morrow at 5 o'clock; after- wards altered to 4 o'clock. The resolution was laid on the table—yeas 100, nays 76.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, the House went into com- mittee of the Whole. The Committee took up the Ar- my Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Gilmer, being entitled to the floor, proceeded in his remarks commenced on Thursday last.

Mr. Lowell followed, and warned gentlemen not to flatter themselves with the hope that war could not take place between England and this country. He referred to the fact that Lord Ashburton had come to this country in a first class frigate, manned and equipped, ready for active service; that he had landed at a port famed in history, where there were not troops enough to fire a na- tional salute. He then argued that the true way to pre- serve peace to this country, was to keep her prepared for war.

In the Senate—on Tuesday, 31st ult., the Senate filled the blank in the Apportionment Bill with 70,680—yeas 23, nays 18.

In the House—Mr. Stuart of Illinois, presented a memorial from some of his constituents, begging Congress to reduce their \$8 per diem to \$5! They also asked them to adopt the one hour rule, and to terminate all their ses- sions on the 4th day of March.

The memorial was indignantly laid on the table.

Jeff. A—a wasp-waisted dandy once went to his doc- tor requesting to be bled. The doctor, after considera- ble trouble, succeeded in drawing blood from his trum- bling arm, whereupon "wasp," after his fear had sub- sided, raised up his head and exclaimed, "Doc! doc! doc! you have bled a bloody butcher indeed!" "Yea," said the doctor, "and I have been bleeding a great calf."

Gen. Jackson is recovering from his recent attack of hemorrhage.

Return of Kendall.—The U. S. cutter Woodbury ar- rived at New Orleans on the 10th, from Vera Cruz, hav- ing on board Mr. Ellis, late Minister to Mexico, and W. Kendall, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, and lately a prisoner in Mexico.

Mr. VAN BUREN left the Hermitage on the 16th of May, for Lexington, Ky. The scene at part- ing with his venerable friend, General Jackson, was deeply affecting. He reached Lexington the 20th. He was met at the city limits by some military companies and a large number of citi- zens, and was welcomed, in behalf of the democ- rats, by R. N. Wickliffe, Esq.

## CHANGE! CHANGE!! CHANGE!!!

Within a week past between SIX AND EIGHT HUNDRED MECHANICS have been discharged from the U. S. Navy Yards, and it is expected that more will yet have to go. Many of these mechan- ics have large families, and are thus suddenly thrown out of employment without the means of procuring bread. This is a legacy of modern whiggism—a legacy that comes from a party which, with sanctified visage, talks long and loud about "protecting labor." Workingmen, how do you like the protection of these wolves in sheep's clothing?—*Saltem Ado.*

SINGULAR WRECK.—The Orbit, (Br.), from Windsor, at Portland, Me., reports falling in, off Seguin, on the 14th instant, with schooner Henry Clay, of and from Machias, for Boston, which was boarded by another schooner, and took away her sails and available things; and as they were leaving her, they heard a noise from some quar- ter, and, on searching, found a boy in the cabin, unable to get out—the vessel being so full of wa- ter—without assistance. The boy said he was the captain's son, and thinks the crew left in the boat; and, as he was below, it is supposed no at- tempts were made to save him. It is probable that she was capsized on Friday night, in a sudden squall, and losing her mainmast, righted, full of water.

Oxford County Agricultural Society. An adjourned meeting of the Oxford County Agri- cultural Society will be held at Lincoln Hall, on Wed- nesday the fifteenth inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. A punct- ual attendance of members is requested. Per order.

PARIS, June 6, 1842.

## MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. Charles Tribou to Miss Ann Bemis.

## DIED.

In this town, April 19, James Freeland Cooper, son of Mr. John Cooper, aged one year and ten months. In Rumford, Me., on the 21st ult. Rev. Daniel Gould, in the 90th year of his age. He was born at Topsfield, Mass., in 1753, and has relatives now living there. He was pursuing his studies at "Dummer Academy," in Newbury, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. But he, obeying the calls of his country, went in to its service and continued there nearly two years. Upon leaving, he commenced his studies at Harvard Uni- versity, in Cambridge, where he graduated in 1782.

Sheriff's Sale. OXFORD, ss. Taken on three Executions, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 23d day of May last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq., in Paris, on Sat- ury, on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land decreed to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Reg- istry of Deeds Book 17, Page 117, to which reference may be had.

Said premises were mortgaged on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1838, to Simon Cummings, Amos Young, Alfred Andrews and Isaac Butterfield, to secure the payment of \$584.11 to said Cummings, and to secure the payment of \$25.57 to said Butterfield & Andrews, with interest on said sums annually.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept. Sh'ff. June 2, 1842.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, expecting to leave town about the last of September next, requests all persons in- debted to him, either by note or account, to make pay- ment previous to that time, as he will, after that time, be under the necessity of leaving all unsettled demands with an Attorney for collection.

Wool will be taken in payment at fair prices, if delivered at his residence within forty days.

EBENEZER DRAKE. North Paris, June 1, 1842.

Notice of Foreclosure. WHEREAS on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1841, Dudley Pike of Oxford, executed to Simon Cummings of Paris, a mortgage of certain real estate situated in said town of Oxford, and more partic- ularly described in said mortgage deed which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 62, page 194, to which reference is had; and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken I hereby give notice pursuant to law that I claim possession of said mortgaged prem- ises for conditions broken and to foreclose the same.

SIMON CUMMINGS. May 30th, 1842.

Bethel Academy. THE Summer Term of this Institution will com- mence on WEDNESDAY, June 1st, under the con- tinued care and instruction of MORRIS SOKLE, A. M. Per order of the Trustees.

May, 1842.

Stray Sheep. STRAYED or stolen from the prem- ises of the subscriber about the 22nd inst. one Ewe Coaset, two years old dis- tinguished by a white mark on its back, and a white mark on its legs, except her legs were speck- led—no mark on the ears. Whoever will return Ewe or give information where she may be found, shall be suit- ably rewarded.

NATH'L LIBBY. Paris, May 30th, 1842.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, and shall sell at public Vendue on the homestead farm of JACOB WARDWELL, late of Albany, in said County, de- ceased, on Wednesday, the tenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all of the Real Estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the Southern part of a cer- tain gore of land lying in the 8th Range and westerly gore in said Albany as described in a Deed of Quitclaim from James Wardwell to said Jacob dated Nov. 7, 1822, and recorded Vol. 62, page 420, in the Oxford Registry of Deeds. Also, Lot numbered 4 in the first Range of Lots in the northern part of Waterford, in said County, as described in another deed of Quitclaim from said James of the same date and recorded in said Registry Vol. 53, page 477 & 478. Also, three acres of land lying in said Albany, purchased of Galen Hutchinson by deed dated the 4th of July, A. D. 1839, and recorded in said Registry Vol. 62, page 418. Also, 80 acres of land, in the 14th Range, the half of Lot number 8, in the 14th Range of lots in Waterford aforesaid. Reserving how- ever and excepting the crops which may be raised on said premises the present year. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

PETER WARDWELL, Adm'r. May 30, 1842.

Administrator's Sale. BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell all the real es- tate of Joseph Swift, late of said County, in said County, deceased, at public sale on the premises of Saturday, the thirtieth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of the deceased where he lived in Paris; also the reversion of said widow's dower in the same. Also, Pew No. 19, in the Congregational Meeting House in South Paris. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator. May 24, 1842.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of David Durgin, representing that a William Durgin, late of said County, deceased on the 19th day of January, 1842, leaving a widow and no issue, and that the deceased was largely indebted to said Peti- tioner, Father of said William Durgin—that no Will was made and no administration has been taken on the estate of said William. The widow, Hannah R. Durgin, has neglect- ed and refused to take letters of administration, keeping, using and converting to her own use all the property of said de- ceased, amounting to six or eight hundred dollars, and praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator of said deceased.—It was

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons inter- ested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Copy, Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of Isaac Heath, Guardian of James S. Heath and Belinda Ann Heath, minors and heirs at law of A- braham Heath, Jr. late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said de- ceased, and also that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased may be assigned her.—It was

Ordered, That the said Isaac Heath give notice to all persons inter- ested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of Elizabeth Bucknam, Widow of Cal- vin Bucknam, late of said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said de- ceased, and also that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased may be assigned her.—It was

Ordered, That the said Elizabeth give notice to all persons inter- ested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of Abner Chapman, Administrator of the estate of Abner Chapman, Jr. late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial sale would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; and also the Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying to have her Dower in the real estate of said deceased set out to her.—It was

Ordered, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons inter- ested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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